ters" -So me Examples of "Leaders." SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 14,-Circumstances with which the unions have had nothing to do have combined with circumstances with which they have had ever ything to do

to strengthen the strangle hold which union labor has on the throat of San Francisco to-day. Labor has not been plentiful in California since 1800. The city is too far from the centre of population, and the Sierras and

the Rockies present a barrier to travel far more formidable in the general estimation than it is in reality. Though its boom has been reared on a

solid foundation San Francisco has been a boom town for fifteen years. The discovery of gold in Alaska brought millions on millions of doliars to this city. Then came the fighting in the Philippines. with the troops arriving and departing from this port and vast quantities of stores for their subsistence being shipped from here. The depot quartermaster of the United States army disbursed \$50,000,000 at San Francisco within two years, most of the regiments returning from the Philippines were paid off here and very few of the soldiers departed from the city with more than enough o pay their way home. And a great part of the Oriental trade built up as a result of the war with Spain proved to be a perma-

everbuilt before the fire. But it isn't overbuilt now. Its rehabilitation is bound to come in one way or another. But the greed and insolence of predatory labor will prolong that rehabilitation far beyond the time that it really ought to occupy, to the shame of organized workingmen and the great loss of the city

nent acquisition. So great was the boom that San Francisco thought it greater than

it was. In consequence the city was really

as a whole. The report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, submitted at the recent convention in Minneapolis, contained a paragraph which throws a high light on the spirit that animates the unions. It said:

"We have never opposed politics in our organization, though we have always opposed partisan politics. Independent voting with an eye single to the interests of labor is urged upon all members of the affiliated unions.

The federation should be delighted with the San Francisco organizations. They not only vote but they do everything else "with an eye single" to their own interests and with not the slightest regard to the interests of the rest of the co munity.

At this same convention President Gomers said there was plenty of labor now in San Francisco to do the work that is to be done. This is an impression that the San Francisco unions have selulously striven to create by their replies to personal inquiries and through the labor publications throughout this country, in Canada and even abroad. Nothing is further from the truth. Ang big contractor in the city will tell you that he finds it impossible to get all the skilled mechanics he wants for his work. Fifteen minutes walk through the burned district will show acres of ruins lying practically untouched for lack of

Even on Market street, where values are highest and where owners naturally are most anxious to rebuild quickly, there are many ruined blocks on which there is no sign of rebuilding. Owners will tell you that labor is so scarce and high that. taken with the scarcity and price of ma-

Only the other day a San Francisco contractor who has a number of large contracts on his hands became desperate. His desperation was so great that he mustered up enough courage to advertise for helpnot non-union help-union help. Immedistely the secretary of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union wrote to him an insolent letter practically commanding him to withdraw his advertisemnt from the newspapers. The penalty for disobedience, he was informed, would be a boycott.

"I must complete my contracts on time or lose a good deal of money," said this contractor. "I have repeatedly applied to the Sheet Metal Workers' Union for men, but they cen't furnish them. And now they won't even let me advertise, though only for union men at union wages. What am I to

It has been related in this correspondence that most of the local unions are dominated

heir worst elements. It is pleasant to w that this is true; otherwise, one would w that this is true; otherwise, one would forced to conclude that the average workingmen in this city was selfish, greedy and unprincipled to an amazing degree. That these leaders answer this description there is no doubt whatever. These leaders are almost without exception foreigners or the sons of foreigners. Some of them have come from countries in which they suffered intolerable oppression. Here they get so much liberty that it has gone to their heads and so much power that it has intoxicated them. Let us see what these leaders are them. Let us see what these leaders are

P. H. (familiarly known as Pin Head) P. H. (familiarly known as Pin Head)
McCarthy is President of the Building
Trades Council of San Francisco and of the
California State Building Trades Council,
with branches in every city and town. He
was a carpenter, though it is many a day
since he did any work, and he is credited
with having made labor organization profitable even to opulence. He is hand and
glove with the corrupt and venual Schmitz
administration and a typical "jawsmith"
in every way.

on every way.

O. A. Tveitmoe some time ago (a long, long time-ago) was a cement worker. He is a huge Norwegian with a most outrageous accent. He is the boon companion of McCarthy and secretary of the Building Trades Council.

Andrew Evergeth, another Norwegian.

Andrew Furuseth, another Norwegian was once a sailor. He is secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the greatest

power on the waterfront. Furuseth is an anarchist of the most rabid type, and his talk is all of "yobs" and "invunctions,"

Mike Casey of the Teamsters' Union is another of the most successful and obulent of the "jawsmiths." He was once a driver at \$15 a week. Now he is a Commissioner of Public Works, wears flue clothes and diamonds, drinks "champagne wine" and rides in an automobile at the city's expense.

All the unions are overrun with ward All the linear are overtill with ward politicians who never do an honest day's labor and who use the union influence for the political weight it will give them with the administration. Into their hands the machinery of the union has very largely been confided. The decent members stay have the state the benefits. away from the meetings, take the benefits of membership, pay their dues and let the agitators run things.

The professional organizer has here

reached a height of pernicious activity un-known elsewhere in America. Nothing escapes him. No form of labor is too humble his attention, for there is money in it

After the great fire the street railway systems were in a state of confusion that seemed hopeless. It was vitally important for the or them to resume operation at the earliest possible moment. The city's entire acpossible moment. The cit's entire activity wa'ted on their return to usefulness. They found it next to impossible to get laborers. In their extramity they sent agents through southern California, clear to the Mexican border and rounded up a total of perhaps 3,000 men, Greeks, Italians,

BLIGHT OF PREDATORY LABOR

SAN FRANCISCO HELPLESS IN

LNIONS' STRANGLING GRIP.

Industry Held Up, Sandbagged and Looted by Consolenceless Grafters Who Phy Their Trade Under the Title of "Organ-town" as me Examples of "Leaders."

Kanakas and Mexicans. All of these men lived in camps and few of them understood a word of English. It was the poorest imaginable quality of labor. But it was better than nothing. These men were paid all the way from \$2 to \$3 a day and they were perfectly contented. It was probably twice as much as any of them had ever earned before.

The professional organizers saw a chance to make trouble and money. They got interpreters and started in to create dissatisfaction. They went the rounds day

interpreters and started in to create dis-satisfaction. They went the rounds day after day telling the men they were shame-fully underpaid and much abused. When discontent had been sufficiently fostered these "jawsmiths" got up a meeting of the laborers, which with the aid of Greek, Italian and Spanish interpreters they harangued until they were black in the face. The result was that many of the laborers formed a union. Then they went the rounds and by threats and persuasion induced the rest to quit. All work on the railroads was stopped and was not resumed for six weeks.

railroads was stopped and was not resumed for six weeks.

Meanwhile all San Francisco walkedforthe benefit of the professional organizers. These men were paid in different ways. Sometimes they are employed by the American Federation of Labor and sometimes by the local organizations. Some of them get a flat fee for every new union they form and a bonus on initiation ees, while others receive all the initiation fees contributed by the men they induce to join. Then there are pickings in the shape of travelling expenses, carriage hire and so on.

join. Then there are pickings in the shape of travelling expenses, carriage hire and so on.

Nothing gets away from them if there's money in it. They heard there were a few score of girls working in a San Francisco pickle factory without the inestimable benefits of organization. They got after them in short order and the result was nothing less than the Amalgamated Association of Provision Purveyors and Manufacturers, if you please—the smaller the trade the bigger the name.

Even the errand boys got organized. They blossomed out as the Retail Delivery Messengers' Union. Pretty soon there was all of \$6.75 in the treasury. The president then disappeared. So did the \$6.75. The Retail Delivery Messengers' Union busted up. This experience got to be so common that it developed the phrase "mushroom unions." The town is full of them.

But the big unions are exclusive affairs and have waiting lists and big initiation fees. It costs as much to get into the Sailmakers' Union as it does to join the University Club of New York.

The most recent example of the power of the unions in San Francisco is furnished by the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 6. The manger of a newly opened skating rink hired an Italian band and reenforced it with local musicians. Ten of the Italians made non-union music When the local union heard of this it put the screws on in the usual insolent way. Rather than face a boycott the manager of the rink discharged the non-union men. Then the union fined those of its members who had played with the outcast musicians to the tune of \$100 each. There were twenty-six of them, too.

Everybody gives up; everybody bows

six of them, too. Everybody gives up: everybody bows the knee: nobody dares call his soul his own—when predatory labor speaks in San

DOG BITES FOUR BOYS. Policeman Kills It After Two Day Cam-

paign on Upper East Side. A big, shaggy Newfoundland dog showed up on Eighty-first street between First avenue and Avenue A on Sunday afternoon. The beast snapped at many folks. It finally cornered eight-year-old Peter Allen of 1537 Avenue A and bit him on the right leg. The East Eighty-eighth street police were notified. The reserves were turned out and looked over the neighborhood, but

could find no trace of the dog. The animal showed up on the same block yesterday afternoon just as the pupils were being dismissed from the public school on Eighty-first street near Avenue A. The dog ran among them snapping and growling and bit three boys on the legs. They are John Flannigan, 12 years old, of 431 East Eighty-first street: Julius Freund, 12 years old, of 426 East Eighty-first street, and David Perris, 9 years old, of 415 East Eighty-first street. Policeman Frank Newman of the East

Eighty-eighth street station heard the screams of the children. He ran up and chased the dog into a tenement house at 431 East Eighty-first street. The dog ran up one flight of stairs and sprang at Policeman Newman as he came to the head of the

Newman fired a shot at the dog, which fell and rolled on the floor. Before Newman could fire again the dog, springing at the policeman, snapred his teeth at Newman's right arm. The cop's heavy uniform saved him from injury. Another shot had a telling e "ect, and the dog rolled down the stairs. The policeman followed and fired two more shots into the body of the prostrate beast, killing it.

The three schoolboys bitten by the dog were treated by an ambulance surgeon from the Presbyterian Hospital. They were later taken to the Pasteur Institute, on West Twenty-third street, for further treatment. The body of the dog was sent by the police to the board of Health to be examined for trace of rabies. Newman fired a shot at the dog, which

examined for trace of rabies

SAILORS GIVEN UP ARE SAFE. Captain and Engineer of Tug Wrecked in

Florida Tornado Turn Up in Liverpoot. NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 19. Capt. Charles A. Kelly of this city, who was hought to have been drowned last month in the hurricane off the Florida coast, has just been heard from at Liverpool.

Capt. Kelly was master of the tug Palm, belonging to the Florida East Coast Railway Company, which was moored a quarter of a mile from shore. One of the construction barges having bridge material aboard

drifted down upon the tug and she sank. Capt. Kelly and his engineer, Martin Kennedy, managed to jump upon the barge, but nedy, managed to jump upon the barge, but were washed overboard. The two men, after a desperate struggle got some planks together, and upon these they were found nearly exhausted by the crew of the steam-ship Montauk after having been adrift from 9 A. M. October 17 until 11 A. M. October 20. When rescued they were sixty miles from land and eighty miles from Key West.

The Montauk was bound from Gelveston to Liverpool, and upon arrival at the latter port Capt. Kelly and Engineer Kennedy were looked after by the American Consul. They are expected home to-morrow on the

THRICE FACED VIOLENT DEATH. Farmer With Runaway Team Has Three Hairbreadth Escapes in Five Minutes.

PORTAGE, Wis., Nov. 19.-August Petoka, farmer, had three remarkable escapes from death within five minutes to-day.

While driving across the Green Bay and Western tracks a freight train struck the rear of his wagon. Petoka fell into the box and the horses bolted onto the Wisconsin Central tracks in front of another train, which struck the wagon and de-

molished it. The team kept on and dragged the farmer up on the St. Paul road, his feet being caught in the reins. The horses and farmer got mixed up with a switch and were held on the track. A passenger train came to a stop ten feet from Petoka.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES \$1,000 BAIL He and Other Indicted Oil Trust Men

Enter Appearance at Findlay. FINDLAY Ohio, Nov. 19 .- John D Rockefeller pleaded not guilt y this morning to the indictment found against him charging him with violating the anti-trust laws of Obio and furnished \$1,000 bail for his ap-

ohio and furnished 11,000 ball for his appearance at the trial.

H. P. McIntosh, M. G. Vilas and J. M. Robertson of Cleveland, the directors of the Standard Oil Company who were indicted with Mr. Rockefeller, did the same. All came in person to plead to the indictment and to furnish bond except Mr. Rockefeller, who was permitted to appear by attorney. who was permitted to appear by attorney.

ROOT ON THE RULES OF PEACE

MORAL CODE FOR NATIONS SAME AS THAT FOR INDIVIDUALS.

Secretary of State Urges That Good Temper, Fair Dealing and Recognition of Rights of Others Should Mark and Govern All Our International Dealings.

mercial Club banquet to-night Elihu Root, Secretary of State, spoke on "Our Relations With South America." He said in part:
"Since John Jay made the tariff treaty which is commemorated by the annual dinner of this club the United States has

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 19 .- At the Com-

passed through a period of comparative isolation and indifference in foreign affairs. "The fathers of the republic who in their early lives were colonists were naturally familiar with European affairs. The whole course of Colonial life followed by the French alliance and the early wars of Great Britain

was one of intimate relation with Europe.

"But our southern and western borders were relieved from these influences and the end of the exhaustive Napoleonic wars had led Europe to turn its strength toward its own internal affairs. We turned our attention to our own internal matters and for a long period ceased to take much note of what was going on abroad or to be much concerned with the way in which it might

"Now, however, our growth has been so great as to bring us again upon the wider field of the world's trade and our constructive enterprise into contact with all the great and active nations of mankind. We have entered anew, whether we will or not, by the necessities of our development into the field of intimate relations with all the na-

tions of the earth. "It is as true now as it was then that Europe has certain primary interests in which we are not concerned and into which we should not permit ourselves to be drawn, yet it is a field in which we care no longer to be indifferent or to be ignorant, for in it the interests of our vast productions and trade are vitally concerned, and in it we have responsibilities and duties, duties to civilization and to humanity which we cannot escape if we would and which the conscience of America will not permit

the conscience of America will not permit us to escape if we would.

"A new responsibility rests upon the people, whose representatives answer to their will in shaping their treatment of foreign nations. The thoughtful men of every self-governing people should, as a duty, inform themselves carefully and thoroughly: think soberly and clearly and express themselves temperately and wisely upon foreign affairss. We already realize that the same rules of right conduct which obtain in our individual intercourse with each other will apply also to our internal political action.

"We realize that what is wrong and to be condemned in the conduct of man to man is wrong and to be condenned in the conduct of public officers and in the conduct."

man is wrong and to be condenined in the conduct of public officers and in the conduct of politicians. In the relations between nations which the great body of the people now control, there should be a general, all prevailing and controlling sense that the same rules of conduct ought to be followed. Nations, have some and sense that the same rules of conduct ought to be followed. Nations have souls and consciences as truly as individual citi-zens. The life of the just and faithful and kindly man who is respected and beloved by his neighbors is the type of what every citizen should wish his own country to be in its relations to all other countries. "To be narrow and hard, selfish and greening to be arrow to the week

grasping, to be arrog int toward the weak and timid in maintaining the rig t against the strong; to be unwilling to give lundly considerat on to the rights and interests and feelings of others, to be without sympathy or helpfulness for the rest of mankind—all these things make an in ividual man depised and hated in the community. We should take the same rains to have should take the same pains to help our country avoid them that we would take to avoid them ourselves.

"The greater part of the controversies and wars between nations arise from the

tendency of the people of each nation to assume that upon every question which arises all the right is upon their own side. and to insist upon having their own way without that deliberate and kindly con-sideration for the rights and interests of the other side of the question which a just man would give to his neighbor.

"America has given to the world an example of a democracy made up of indi-viduals capable of that self-control and self-restraint which enables the defeated controversy to accept peacefully the judg-ment of the majority and leads the entire community, however deep may be its feelings, to bow with respect to judicial judg-

The same spirit reenforced by the sentiment for humanity and the desire to help on the progress of civilization, the rule of peace and justice throughout the world inay exert a powerful influence not only upon our own affairs with other nations, but upon the international intercourse of man-

"Mediation and arbitration are useful methods of solving international controversies without recourse to war, but the true preventative of war is the willingness of the people of the world to be just toward each other, the strong desire of the people of the earth to be kind toward each other, the application of the same rules by all men to their collective treatment of other nations which good citizens apply to their individual treatment of each other. The true and final antidote for war is the love of justice and peace among the people who make war or preserve peace."

WHO GOT THE MONEY? May Be an investigation of Senator-elect

Gates's Expenditure of \$31,700. UTICA, Nov. 19. Since Sepator-elect Gates of the Madison-Oswego district certified to the Secretary of State that it had cost him \$31,700 to be reelected there has been much comment in the district. Ru-mors are current that an investigation will be made to ascertain in what manner that large sum of money was spent. It is said that at the request of certain citizens of Oswego District Attorney Baker of that county will institute John Doe proceedings to ascertain if possible for what purposes the money was used in Oswego. The men who handled the money may be put on the

rack, and in that event sensational de-velopments are bound to follow. A renomination was refused Gates by the Republican party and he ran as an in-dependent candidate. Notwithstanding the dependent candidate. Notwithstanding the fact that he was turned down by the Republican organization, his list of expenditure shows an item of \$2,200 paid to the Oneida city Republican committee. The city committee is now out with an emphatic statement that it never received a cent from Senator Gates and that it worked tooth and nail to elect his opponent, Thomas D. Lowe of Fulton, the regular Republican nominee. It is common talk that the Madinominee. It is common talk that the Madison-Oswego district was strewn with money preceding election and that the Gates "dough bag" was the motive power of the

8 FRACTURES, 33 WOUNDS. Result of Injuries to One Man Run Down

by Express Wagon. Lee R. McKinstry, 47 years old, a Pennsylvania Railroad clerk, living at 44 Seventh avenue, is in Hudson street hospital in bad shape after being run down by an express wagen. After working over him for more than two hours Dr. Bryant said he might recover.

he might recover.

McKinstry was crossing West Broadway at Chambers street when he was struck by the wagon. He was taken to the hospital uncensecious. Dr. Bryant set three fractures in his lower jaw, one on each side and one at the point of the chin, and sewed up a half dozen lacerations on the face. Four fingers on his left hand were fractured. Four fingers on his left hand were fractured, one of them twice. Dr. Bryant took twenty-two stitches in the hand. In all he set eight

fractures and took thirty-three stitches.

The driver of the wagon, Thomas Rochford, 18 years old, of 313 East Twenty-seventh street, was arrested and locked up in the Leonard street police station.

Transfer of the state of

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREETS

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

A large variety of selected designs in linen damask table cloths and napkins, also fine decorative table linens, including exceptionally choice Luncheon Sets with Italien Filet. Bruges, Duchesse and Point Venise Laces, and Reception Cloths of Cluny, Filet and English Embroidery, and combinations of Flemish and Venetian Point laces.

Bed Linens, showing hand embroidery, hemstitched and hand-drawn work in desirable patterns. Hemmed, Hemstitched, Scalloped and Embroidered Towels.

(Third Floor.)

LINING SATIN

This day (Tuesday), Several Thousand Yards of Cotton Back Satin, twenty seven inches wide: black, white. and various shades, suitable for coat linings,

Regular price 75c. per yard, at . 55c. per yard

HAFFEN AND HOUSEMOVERS

LETTER FROM LAW DEPART-MENT TO BRONX PRESIDENT.

Same House Over and Over Should Be Resisted and Maybe Mr. Haffen Had Better Amend His Ordinance a Little

to move a building across a highway in The Bronx, which was submitted by Borough President Haffen to the Corporation Coun- every piece of Home Silk Mills sel's office for an opinion, i rought forth a reply yesterday of an uncomplimentary nature. The matter was submitted by Mr Haffen on August 21, when John J. Delany was Corporation Counsel, but it was left to Mr. Delany's successor, William B. Ellison, to give the opinion, which says:

"The opening of streets and development of The Bronx has created apparently a new industry to the detriment of the city, which consists of buying houses on property taken and then transporting these houses to vacant property which is known to be about to be taken by the city."

The opinion also says that it is stated that the ordinance regulating house moving was drawn in Mr. Haffen's office, and that whether by accident or not it was so framed as to facilitate the scheme of maxing the city condemn and pay for the sa me house more than once.

The ordinance of which the Corporation Counsel speaks reads:

An ordinance to provide for the removal of buildings into, along or across any lane or avenue or any public place in the borough of The Bronx in the city of New York as follows:

emoved, or shall aid or assist in removing any building into, along or across any street, avenue. lane, alley or public place in the borough of The Bronx in the city of New York without permission of the President of said borough under the penalty

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen July 31, 1993. Approved by the acting Mayor August 10, 1906. Of the house moving industry the opinion

The house having been once paid for is paid for again at the new location, is bought in again and removed to another site to be acquired by the city, is then paid for again, and so on indefinitely.

This scheme was originally practised in

connection with proceedings for acquiring property for aqueduct and reservoir purposes and the improvement of the watershed, and has been found quite troublesome and It apparently is now proposed under pro-

duct this business in the borough of The In the case I have in mind the same house has already been several times paid for,

and it is understood to be the house, the removal of which is sought to be accomplished under cover of the ordinance already men-tioned. I need not say that it is your duty to oppose to the fullest extent the perpetration of what really is a fraud upon the city, and not to assist in such a scheme nor permit its accomplishment, if you can prevent it It is stated that the ordinance was drawn

in your office, but it not only does not protect city, but, whether by accident or not, is so framed as to facilitate the scheme of mulcting the city. In reply to your communication I have to under circumstances easily to be believed,

say that I advise you not to issue any permit that the proposed removal of a house is in furtherance of a fraudulent scheme to place t upon other property which is to be taken by the city, and which will cause the city to pay over again the value of this house already

I think, also, it is your duty to repair the injury which may result from the form of the ordinance as prepared in your office by requesting the Board of Aldermen to pass an amended ordinance consisting of the ordidance now in force, but with a further pro vision, as follows:

The permission of the President of the said borough may be granted or refused by him in his

This will give you an opportunity to examine into the merits of each case and to exercise intelligently a power very liable to abuse. The final result of my examination of the question is that in the present case you should grant no permit for the removal of the house in question until compelled to do so by the decision of the court of last resort.

In the Supreme Court last May Swain applied to Justice Scott for a mandamus to compel the Superintendent of Buildings in The Bronx to grant a remit to move a house to a new site, and evidence was offered that the house had been moved several times before, and in several cases to land about to be condemned by the city, but Justice Scott did not see any remedy. Capt. J. K. Price, who owns several rieces of property in the neighborhood, was the man who complained to the Building Superintendent that besides the house that Swain wanted to move there he had several other houses which he had moved around ad

THE BOROUGH PRESIDENT'S WATER BUCKET. A Tribune reporter who went to Borough A Tribune reporter who went to Borough President Haffen's home, at 524 East 162d street, to ask him about the story, got no response when he rang the doorbell twice, but he got a big bucket of water emptied on him from a second story window as he walked down the stoop,

. If you buy a

piece of Home Silk Mills Black Taffeta and it splits within six The Game of Making the City Buy the months, you get not only another piece of silk just as large, but one-fourth of the purchase price A request for permission to Harold Swain in cash besides. You get a binding contract to this effect with Black Taffeta you buy.

CHARGES AGAINST MERRILL.

Consul at Jerusalem Exonerated by the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The Rev. Selah Merrill, he American Consul at Jer salem, has een thoroughly investigated by the State Department on the same charges against him as are set forth by Alexander Hume Ford in the current issue of a New York magazine. The princi; al charge concerned Mr. Merrill's management of American cemetery in Jerusalem, it being alleged that in his search for relics of th old days he caused bodies o be moved and that the American colony had lost their

dead. The charges were bought before the State Department in 1898 and were investigated at that time. The Depa tment sent the Consul-General at Constantinople to Jerusalem to investigate. He found No person shall remove or cause or permit to be | nothing the Dep tment considered .of sufficient importance to justif, the removal

of Consul Merrill. The so-calet American colony in Jerualem is a sort of religious sect, having belefs of its own which did not agree with those of the Consul, an ord ned mnister. As a result there was warfare between the Consulate and the American colony, and charg s against Mr. Merrill began to come

into the State Department. The investigation came in 1898, and the only results of it was that letters were sent from the department to Mr. Merrill telling him not to let his religious differences with the members of the American colony lead him into difficulties with them. The department has repeated the admonition

The Rev. Mr. Merrill is 68 years of age. He has served as Consul at Jerusalem three times, from 1882 to 1885, from 1891 to 1893 and

INDEPENDENT PIPE LINE. Mellen & Co. Will Construct It From

Indian Territory to the Gulf. Pittsburg, independent oil producers, will construct the pipe line from Bartlesville, I. T., to Port Arthur, Tex. This announcement was made to-day by Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, after a conference

with one of the Mellen brothers. The Mellens are backed by an abundance of capital and a wide experience in the oil and pipe line business. They will spend \$8,000,000 on the independent pipe line to the Gulf instead of \$5,000,000, as at first announced. Two subsidiary pipe lines reaching out in different directions from a given centre also will be constructed as a part of the new system. This additional work accounts in part for the large increase of ex-

penditures. The Mellens own the Mellen National Bank and control the Union Trust Company. The impression here is that other independent oil men of Pittsburg are interested in

he new venture. The George L. Mellen Pipe Line Company constructed the first independent pipe line in the country, reaching from McDonald, Pa., to Marcus Hook, Del. The Mellens have been opponents of the Standard Oil monopoly for a long time.

MRS. FRANK R. STOCKTON DEAD. Widow of the Novelist Expires at

Her Home in Washington WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.-Mrs. Frank R. Stockton, widow of the novelist, died at her apartment in this city to-night. About two weeks ago Mrs. Stockton suffered a stroke of paralysis and had been gradually

growing worse and weaker. Several days

ago she lapsed into unconsciousness. Mrs. Stockton was born in South Caro-Her maiden name was Miss Mary E. Tuttle. After Mr. Stockton's death in 1902 she retired to her country home at Clermont, about three miles from Charles-Clermont. about three miles from Charles-town, W. Va., and in 1903 came to Washing-ton to live. Mrs. Stockton was related to the Booker family of Virginia. She is survived by a niece, Mrs. H. G. Goodwin, who was married recently at the bedside of her stricken aunt. Before her marriage Mrs. Stockton was known as the author of several short stories, and at the time of her death left several incomplete plays.

Obituary Notes. Maximilian Edward Sand, formerly of rooklyn, died resterday in his sixty-account

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREETS

WOMEN'S GOWNS

A sale of Women's Dresses, Tailor Suits and Separate Skirts will be held in the department for Made-up Gowns, Third Floor, this day (Tuesday).

Dresses of black and colored silk clair de lune, silk lined \$55.00 Princesse Gowns of black and colored clair de lune, Eton Suits with blouse effect, made of black and colored 40.00 35.00 Coat Suits of black and colored broadcloth . . 15.00 and 18.00 Skirts of black or brown broadcloth .

WOMEN'S. GLOVES

The "MARVEX" KID GLOVES, an exclusive importation, made by Trefousse & Cie., Chaumont, France, in the following styles and lengths, at Special Prices, this day (Tuesday):

Three-clasp glace . Mousquetaire, eight-button length, suede and glace . . Mousquetaire, twelve-button length, suede . . Mousquetaire, sixteen-button length, suede . . .



Why hurry, when a cold snap

Our stock of Winter overcoats is so ample that in spite of increasing business we expect to have enough to give every man just what he wants for several weeks yet. \$16 to \$65.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. Three Broadway 842 1260 at Warren st. 13th st. 32nd st.

Why worry, when your hat

We've Derbies at \$3. \$4 and \$6 which we've the satisfaction of knowing are the best hats at their prices.

We've silk hats, opera hats and soft hats too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. 1260 842 253

City Hall. Union Square. Greeley Square.

nea:

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FIFTH AVENUE

THIRTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREETS

WOMEN'S CLOAKS

WOMEN'S OUTERGARMENTS FOR STREET OR CARRIAGE. WEAR, INCLUDING VARIOUS NOVEL STYLES IN-TRODUCED THIS SEASON, AS WELL AS A COMPLETE LINE OF THE MORE CON-

SERVATIVE MODELS AND DESIGNS. EVENING WRAPS IN DELICATE COLORINGS: GAR. MENTS OF TWEED, CLOTH AND CHEVIOT, FOR GENERAL WEAR, AND AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION OF AUTOMOBILE COATS IN THE LATEST MODELS.

year, after a lingering illness, at his home in Ardsley. He was born in Brook; n in 1845 and there married the eidest daugnter of Josiah O. Low in 1868. He was for many years in the tea business. Later he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange and carried on business with his brother under the name of Sand Bros. & Co. He withdrew from active business some years ago and, leaving Brooklyn, spent the last ten years in his home on the Hudson. He busied himself with portrait and landscape painting and his work was prized by intimates, though never seen at public exhibitions. He was a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, the Ardsley Club and Long Island Historical Society, and formerly of the Church of Our Saviour (Unitarian) of Brooklyn. The wife and Lour children, Alice, Maximilian, Heary and Ethelbert, survive him. year, after a lingering illness, at his home in

him.

Edward J. Hastings, who was for many years the special court attendant of Justice Barrent in the Supreme Court, died on Sunday at his home, 122 West 114th street. He took the death of Justice Barrett, which occurred some months ago, very much to heart, and his health soon began to fall. His eyesight was affected first, and before long in became totally blind. The interment will take place as Newburgh, following burial services at St. Paul's Church, 11th street and Park avenue, on Wednesday.

George A. Price, erier of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, Division of the Supreme Court in Brook died yesterday of pneumonia, at his ho 312 Jay street. He was in his seventy-ti year. He formerly kept a hotel at Cornwon-Hudson, which was a favorite resort lawyers and politicians. Inirty-eight yeago he became a clerk in the Supreme Cain Orange county and was appointed on the Appellate Division in Brooklyn. leaves three daughters.

Word was received yesterday in Bayonne of the death on Saturday a. Chestnut Hill College, Chestnut Hill, Pa., of Mother Aquinas. She was 47 years of age and for six years was at S., Mary's School, Bayonne. She approved the plans for the present school

which was erected in the pastorate of Rev. Isaac P. Whelan, now pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark.

Cathedral, Newark.

Frank Donaldson Mersereau, a retired brass merchant of this city, died on Sunday at his home in East Orange. He was 58 years old. He was a member of the firm of W. T. Mersereau & Co., until it went out of business some time ago. He married Priscilla Battin of Newark. Two children survive him.

Edward Steinbach died on Sunday at his home, 8 East Porty-fifth street. Mr. Steinbach was 51 years old and was engaged in the silk and dry goods business as an importer. Besides his wife, he is survived by two sons. His wife was at one time president of the Orange Training School for Nurses.

Frank C. Watts, an assistant cashier of the

Frank C. Watts, an assistant cashler of the American Exchange National Bank of this city, died yesterday at his home in Newark, N. J. He entered the bank as a clerk in May, 1865. In May, 1906, he was appointed assistant cashler.

............................ The Saving Habit

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